

proposal for mediation by the United States government in the Mexican imbroglio. It was supposed that this was one of the first things Mr. Wilson would be asked about, but as yet it has not been mentioned to him by Mr. Bryan. It is expected that it will be taken up by President Wilson when the ambassador sees him on Monday, but if Mr. Wilson's views are accepted there is slight chance that this policy will be pursued.

Concerning the economic crisis which is now facing Mexico, and which Ambassador Wilson considers a real crisis, the correspondent of The Tribune learned to-day these things:

That the exchange has gone to 240—i. e., it now takes \$2.40 in silver to buy one gold dollar, whereas in normal times the exchange is two for one—thus creating a dangerous financial situation.

The business of the Banco Central, a French concern and a prominent financial institution, has been seriously affected. The shares of the National Bank, another financial institution controlled by the French, have fallen 900 francs in value.

The depreciation of shares and stocks owned by French interests alone has been \$250,000,000 gold within the last sixty days.

The government has had a monthly deficit for the last nine months.

The National Railways of Mexico, owned by foreigners entirely and not Mexican, as the name would indicate, has had a deficit for four months. The deficit has been enormous, and the road is said to be facing bankruptcy.

Added to this is the fact that 25 per cent of the land usually cultivated has not been planted at all this year.

United States Must Act.

The facts and conditions outlined are confidently expected to lead to an exceedingly serious crisis within a short time. It is believed the only thing to save the situation will be some action on the part of the United States.

Ambassador Wilson's views, as presented to the Secretary of State, concerning the strength and successes of the rebel and the government forces are at variance with those which have received much prominence here. Mr. Wilson says that the Huerta government controls in all except about three provinces of Mexico. The revolutionary agency which exists in Washington asserts that the rebels control 90 per cent of the entire country.

In an interview to-day Mr. Wilson declared that there was only one real revolution in Mexico, and that was in the State of Sonora, where the fight against the government is led by Governor Pasquaria.

Mr. Wilson denied to-day that he had characterized General Carranza, the rebel leader, as a bandit. "What I did say," said Mr. Wilson, "was that his followers are pursuing a bandit warfare with the consent of their leaders. That is the only way these revolutions are kept going. If they say to a Mexican, 'Come fight for the honor of your country,' they wouldn't come, but if they say, 'Come, here are stores to loot, women to ravish, food and drink to be had,' they would gather in great force."

"There is only one bona fide revolution with high ideals as its mainspring in Mexico. That is the revolution in the State of Sonora. They are fighting for states' rights there and are doing no looting."

While the Ambassador was loath to discuss Mexican matters in detail, and kept entirely away from any recommendations he had made, it was evident that he had not the same lack of faith in the Huerta government which has recently been shown in official quarters here. There was nothing in his attitude to indicate a belief that the Huerta government was tottering to a speedy fall, which is believed in some quarters in Washington. The Huerta government itself has not given up the fight.

Money the Need of Huerta.

The ambassador, in response to a question, said that the government in Mexico City believed that it would speedily triumph if it could obtain some money. The Tribune correspondent is able to add to this opinion of the Huerta government that of an especially well informed person here, who said to-day that the reports which have been received showed that the position of the Huerta government was just as strong now as it was a month ago, with no indication that the rebels were gaining.

The conference between Mr. Bryan and Ambassador Wilson this afternoon lasted for more than two hours and was apparently very amicable.

"I found Mr. Bryan," said the ambassador, "a man of broad ideas and fine understanding. He told me some things about the policy of the administration and I told him about the situation in Mexico."

The ambassador's written report on the situation went over to the White House to-night. The President will read it before he sees Mr. Wilson on Monday, and will thus have a basis for an intelligent discussion of the problem. It is likely that Mr. Wilson will see Mr. Bryan again before the White House conference.

Mr. Wilson said this afternoon that he would be glad to have it denied that he had said he would get away as soon as possible, as he understood it was costing Mr. Bryan \$2,000 a day in Chautauqui receipts.

Uncertain About Return.

The question of Mr. Wilson's return to Mexico City is unsettled. There are reports that he will not be sent back by the administration. He was quoted to-day as saying that he intended starting back next Thursday. This afternoon he said he had only declared that he would go back if the President desired it, which, he said, was "quite different."

The appearance of the mysterious Mr. Del Valle was one of the features of the day. For many weeks reports have been coming from Mexico of this secret agent of the government, but not until to-day was it actually admitted officially that Mr. Del Valle had a government mission. Mr. Del Valle is from California, where he was once a state

Senator. He is an oldtime admirer of Mr. Bryan and knows him personally.

Mr. Del Valle said to-day that he had been in all parts of Mexico for the last two months and had made numerous reports. He declared it was difficult to reach any decision on conditions because they varied so much in the different provinces.

While Mr. Del Valle has been out on a secret mission in Ambassador Wilson's territory, which might indicate to a sensitive person that the government was not satisfied with its official representatives, Ambassador Wilson said to-day that he knew Mr. Del Valle, and that he was a very good man.

Gives No Light to Senators.

Secretary Bryan shed no light on the Mexican situation in his conference with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to-day. He merely suggested that action on any proposal to modify the embargo on the shipment of arms into the republic be withheld for the present, that being the desire of the President.

Nothing could be done in the way of formulating a plan for pacific mediation, he told the committee, until Ambassador Wilson had given the President and the State Department all the information possible on conditions in Mexico.

A suggestion was made that the committee might wish to hear at first hand what Ambassador Wilson has to say. It is possible that he may be called before the committee before next Tuesday, when Secretary Bryan will hold a further conference on the subject of the proposed Nicaraguan treaty.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs probably will meet Monday for an informal discussion of the Mexican situation. Chairman Flood, who has kept in touch with the President and the State Department, said to-day that such a meeting was being considered. He added that he had received no intimation whether Secretary Bryan would appear before the House committee.

There is a feeling among House members that there is nothing for the legislative branch of the government to do at present, and if the House committee convenes it will be to hear of the plans of the administration rather than to initiate a Mexican programme. So far the members of the committee are with the administration in its scheme to restore peace by diplomatic means, if such be possible. The committee back-pedals at the mention of intervention and deprecates all warlike talk.

AMBASSADOR HAS NO FAITH IN MEDIATION

Says American Federals Would Not Entertain Suggestion—Objects to Private Agents.

Washington, July 26.—Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, on his arrival here to-day, announced he had prepared a memorandum suggesting the policy the American government should pursue. While declining to divulge its nature until he had submitted his views to the President and Mr. Bryan, the Ambassador characterized as impracticable proposals for mediation by an American commission.

Ambassador Wilson said he expected to return to Mexico City by the steamer sailing next Thursday from New York. As to his conferences with the officials here, he understood, he added, that he merely was to transmit information on the situation, and he resented the suggestion frequently made in the newspapers that he would be called to account for his personal acts.

"I recognize that the President and Secretary have a right, however," he said, "to question me about anything. The Ambassador, however, has no right to treat by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan hitherto as courteous in every respect except one, the sending of separate agents to investigate conditions in Mexico. He severely criticized both William Bayard Hale and Reginald Del Valle, who, he declared, were acting for the administration there."

"I don't think Mr. Del Valle should have been given the State Department code," said the ambassador. "I know he had it, because he went to the help of our legation in Havana to get help in deciphering it. Indeed, I believe the Senate committee might investigate the distribution of the State Department code to private individuals."

Thinks Mediation Impossible.

The ambassador said he had every disposition to carry out the wishes of the President and Secretary Bryan. Mediation, however, he looked upon as impossible because the Mexican federal government would not entertain such a suggestion.

"I regard mediation," he added, "as venturing on dangerous seas."

Mr. Wilson was vehement in his criticism of the Constitutionalists and the Madero family.

"The Madero family," asserted the ambassador, "have maintained a paid bureau in Washington to poison the public mind. As to the rebels, there really are none except in Sonora, where there is an organized government. Elsewhere there are bandits."

The ambassador was asked about Coahuila, where Governor Carranza is in charge of the Constitutionalists cause.

"There are bandits in Coahuila, too," Mr. Wilson answered. "I don't mean to say that Carranza is a bandit, but in order to keep his men together he has to allow them to loot, and they, therefore, become bandits."

Thinks Few Understand.

Mr. Wilson suggested that scarcely any one in Washington really understood the Mexican situation and the characteristics of Latin peoples.

"Some of the proposals I have heard," he remarked, "sound like the dribblings of mere children. For instance, the proposal to have foreign powers from Central and South America act with us in mediating the trouble in Mexico. Why, that would be an overthrow of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and the Mexicans would resent that interference. I know this proposal was once made by John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union. Mr. Barrett and I are personal friends and I have great respect for him, but I don't think much of that suggestion."

The Ambassador met Mrs. Henry Lane Wilson and his two sons, who had preceded him here. Asked just how soon he would finish his conferences, he said:

"I'll certainly hurry them, and added, with a laugh: 'I understand from the newspapers that my presence in Washington is costing Mr. Bryan \$2,000 a day by losing his lecture engagements. Well, I must be an expensive visitor.'"

AMERICAN SHOT UNDER "LEY FUGA" BY MEXICANS

Federal Band Arrests Immigration Inspector on U. S. Business at Juarez.

TRIES TO ESCAPE CAPTORS

Fired Upon While Running and May Die—Being Marched to Place Where Executions Are Held.

El Paso, Tex., July 26.—Charles B. Dixon, of San Diego, Cal., a United States immigration inspector, was shot in the back by Mexican federal soldiers to-day under "ley fuga." The bullet passed completely through Dixon's body, and he may die. His condition is so serious that his father, who lives at Wharton, Tex., was at once informed of the shooting.

Dixon was in Juarez on official business, investigating a "white slave" case, when he was arrested by a band of federal soldiers, who started marching him away from the city toward the foothills, where many executions have occurred. Dixon started to run and was fired on. Dixon told American officials he was satisfied the Mexicans were marching him out to shoot him. He said the Mexican soldiers were intoxicated.

Ordinarily United States immigration men are permitted to work in Juarez under an agreement with Juarez officials, and Dixon was sent by a superior to see a negro in Juarez relative to a "white slave" case being probed here. He says he believes the negro, after he had talked to him in Juarez, bought drinks for the soldiers and induced them to arrest him.

"I told the soldiers I would go with them to the commandant's office," Dixon said, "but instead of taking me in that direction they started with me toward the outskirts of the town. As I had on a suit of khaki, I thought perhaps they had taken me for a United States soldier acting as a spy. So I ran, and they shot me after I got about half a block away."

Dr. J. H. Tappen, of the immigration service in El Paso, went to Juarez and treated the wounded man. He found that Dixon was shot in the small of the back, the ball coming out through his stomach. It did not strike the spine.

E. W. Berkshire, supervising inspector of the United States immigration service on the Mexican border, accompanied by Clarence Gately, an inspector, at once went to Juarez to look after Dixon, and both were arrested. They were detained at the military barracks for a short time, but were later released.

Washington, July 26.—"It looks like a serious case. We will do whatever is necessary," said Secretary Bryan of the State Department to-night, in commenting on the shooting of Dixon. He telegraphed American Consul Edwards for an immediate investigation.

President Wilson was advised of the incident, but made no comment.

While immigration officials have often been detained by Mexicans until their identity could be established, no instance so serious as the affair at Juarez could be recalled to-night in official circles. The State Department will probably call upon the de facto government in Mexico City, whose troops are garrisoned in Juarez, to punish the offenders.

TOLD OF BIESEL'S ARREST

But Mines Company Not Informed of Death Threat.

Charles Biesel, manager of the El Paso office of the Mines Company of America, of No. 111 Broadway, which has \$19,000,000 invested in Mexico, was arrested on Friday by Governor Orozco at Santa Rosalia, Mexico, with Bernard McDonald, an Englishman, general manager of the San Patricio Mining and Milling Company, and Biesel's chauffeur.

The Mines Company of America has two mines in Sonora and two in Chihuahua. W. H. Aldridge, its vice-president, said yesterday that the company had been advised of Mr. Biesel's arrest through its office at El Paso, and that Biesel was being held on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Mexican government in that he had arranged to ship to the United States from Laszules, near Parral, some silver, paying taxes and duties thereon to rebels.

Mr. Aldridge said the rebels had control of the northern part of the city, and that they were the only ones to whom Mr. Biesel could have paid taxes.

The last letter received from Biesel, Mr. Aldridge said, came on July 19, when everything was apparently all right. In the statement advising the company of Biesel's arrest nothing was said as to his being threatened with death.

It was said at the office of the Mines Company that Biesel's defence was that the rebels were exercising de facto authority over territory from which this shipment was to be made; that his company was robbed of other silver by bandits about a month ago, and that no protection was afforded by the central administration.

The primary object, it was said, of Mr. Biesel's trip was to assist in safely conducting the American employees and the women and children of their families from the El Paso mine to this country.

The company, it was said, had taken up the matter with the State Department at Washington, but up to a late hour yesterday had heard nothing further as to the arrest, from Washington or Mexico.

Washington, July 26.—Consul Leicher, at Chihuahua, has been instructed to demand the immediate release of Charles Biesel and Bernard McDonald, reported held there by the Mexican federalists in a prison pen, under sentence of death.

The State Department has taken a more aggressive attitude than in most similar cases and has made representations to the Mexican government both through the embassy in Mexico City and the consul at Chihuahua.

R. R. COMMISSION REPLACED.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 26.—Governor Tamm signed to-day the act abolishing the State Railroad Commission and creating in its place a public service commission. The commissioners will receive \$10,000 a year and serve ten years.

35 ITALIANS HELD IN WAR ON POLICY

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty Hopes Also to Solve Bomb Mysteries.

MORE ARRESTS EXPECTED

District Attorney's Office and Identification Bureau Have a Busy Day—One Woman Among Those Taken.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty's detectives rounded up thirty-five Italians yesterday on warrants charging them with having or selling policy slips. The Commissioner said he was looking forward to a quiet Sunday in consequence, as he was convinced that many bomb plantings and blackmailings were due to the prevalence of the policy game and rivalry between policy men. More serious charges may be lodged against some of the men who are known to the police as the "bosses" of their particular cliques.

Preparations for the raid, the Commissioner said, had been going on for six weeks. Deacon Murphy, an Assistant District Attorney in the homicide bureau, he said, had also been working in the same end. Lieutenants Dominick Riley, William Jones and Daniel Costigan were in charge.

The identification bureau put in a busy afternoon and evening trying to learn more of those arrested. It is believed that the finger prints of some of them correspond to prints on file at Headquarters, and perhaps connect them with hitherto unsolved crimes. The police expect to get as many more prisoners before their work is completed.

Giuseppe Galucci, John Rossomano and Joseph Mazarro, the detectives say, had revolvers. A charge of carrying concealed weapons was made against them. Galucci is said to be the "boss" of Harlem's "Little Italy." According to the

detectives, no one thinks of "doing a job" in that vicinity without Galucci's consent. Gabriel Roja, of No. 111 E. 11th street, Paterson, N. J., Louis Pistone, of Newark, and John Pistone, of Newark, were brought in by Detectives Haskin, O'Neill, Bonanno and Gambardella. Roja, according to the police, has the exclusive right to receive and impart the results of the weekly policy drawings. He is said to have accumulated more than \$200,000. The two arrested with him are alleged to be his bodyguard. It is said that he never stirs without them.

Roja and his body guard were arrested as Roja entered a telephone booth for the purpose, it is believed, of announcing the result of this week's drawing. Roja, it is alleged, had \$67 in his pockets. Pistone, 329 and Pistone had policy slips.

Mrs. Rafaela Seco, seventy-two years old, the only woman arrested, was with her son, Jerry Della.

"With these arrests," said Commissioner Dougherty, "we hope to clear up some of the mysteries that have not been solved. Besides, we believe that with the breaking up of the policy ring we will be able to put a stop to some of this Black Hand business. I think the policy game has been responsible for some of that kind of work. If a policy man has a good collector and some other man gets him away jealousy arises and trouble follows."

LLOYD SUED FOR \$50,000

Harvard Athlete Also a Breach of Promise Defendant.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Boston, July 26.—John Bross Lloyd, the former Harvard college athlete, grandson of the late Lieutenant Governor John Bross of Illinois, and a principal in the celebrated "college widow" case of three years ago, is now sued by Miss Mary L. Sullivan, of Needham, for alleged breach of promise, and by D. L. Smith, a Needham attorney, for \$50,000 for legal services said to have been rendered in getting Lloyd freed from his guardians. Lloyd and the Lloyd properties have figured in \$50,000 suits twice before.

John Bross Lloyd came East from Chicago several years ago and went to Stone School, rowed on the crew, entered Harvard in 1905, transferred to the Bussey Institute of Agriculture and quit college in 1907.

Miss Sullivan lives with Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Smith, and is said to be a relative of Mrs. Smith.

Miss Sullivan complains to the Suffolk Superior Court that Lloyd is out of the state, so that the breach of promise papers cannot be served on him.

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DURANGO STORES LOOTED

All Large Places and Many Small Ones Destroyed.

El Paso, Tex., July 26.—Practically all of the larger stores in the city of Durango, Mexico, and between forty and fifty smaller ones were destroyed by rebels when they took that city a few days ago. "Ben" Aguirre, who is in El Paso after walking more than 150 miles to escape from Durango, brought with him a list of the larger stores destroyed. Among them was the establishment of the American Grocery Company.

Trains leaving Juarez yesterday for Chihuahua ran into a band of rebels at Samalayuca, about seventy-five miles south of Juarez, and a fight followed between the rebels and the escort of a federal train. The rebels, who were from Orizaba's command at Guadalupe, forty miles east of Juarez, are said to have been repulsed.

BLOOD BORROWER WEAKER

Middleton Loses Strength—Brother Offers Transfusion.

Leighton Middleton, of No. 25 Fort Washington avenue, who has been in St. Luke's Hospital for several days, suffering from anemia, and who has received many pints of blood from his relatives and friends by transfusion, spent a rather restless day yesterday, losing blood from his gums and losing a little of the strength he had gained.

The patient was considerably cheered, however, in the later afternoon, when Malcolm Middleton, a brother, of Utah, visited the hospital. Malcolm is a mining engineer and has been at work in the northern part of Utah. Malcolm wanted to submit at once to transfusion to aid the sick man, but the surgeons refused to agree to it as the operation could not be made safely with less than a five days' interval. The brother will remain in New York until Leighton's condition shows improvement.

"MURPHYISM" BLAMED FOR SING SING'S CHAOS

Warden Clancy and Kennedy Assail Political Conditions at Albany.

PLOT LONG IN HATCHING

Convicts Took Advantage of Change in Administration—"Ultra-Humane" Treatment of Prisoners at Fault.

Warden Clancy of Sing Sing and former Warden James P. Kennedy, whom Clancy succeeded, after a friendly conference yesterday gave it as their opinion that political conditions at Albany, combined with other factors, were responsible for the week of chaos at the prison. Then Harry M. Carpenter, vice-president of the Ossining Bank, went there one better and declared specifically that "Murphyism" was the underlying cause of the trouble.

"The trouble all began through the refusal of the Legislature to confirm the Governor's appointment of the new Superintendent of Prisons and to recognize the new warden," he said. "I have no use for Murphyism." For years and years there has been an attempt to "Murphyize" Westchester County. Such things as this are the result of it. It must result in ridding Tammany Hall of Murphy.

"Property values in Ossining have depreciated hundreds of thousands of dollars as a result of these events, through the fear produced by conditions. They are a disgrace to the community allowing them."

Mr. Kennedy repudiated all personal responsibility for the conditions at Sing Sing.

"If there is any man, keeper or convict, in Sing Sing who thinks he is a friend of mine and who is instrumental in any way in bringing about this disorder he is not a friend of mine," he said. "He is doing more injury to me than to Clancy. I am with Clancy, and no man is a friend of mine who is against him. He has done much good, and no power in heaven or earth could have prevented this trouble under the conditions. I appreciate the work he has done, and he has my best wishes."

"I am satisfied Mr. Kennedy did not have the remotest connection with it," said Clancy after the talk with his predecessor. "Politics were the basic reason, and the convicts took advantage of that and of the fact of a change of wardens. To-day is my first as actual warden, as I have just received word my \$50,000 bond has been accepted."

Although Warden Clancy denied there had been any fires in the prison since the one last Tuesday, two prisoners who were released yesterday, told of a blaze started by Michael Gentile, a prisoner, in his cell on Thursday night. He set fire to his mattress, they said. They also declared the plot among the prisoners to burn the prison and make a general break had been hatching for a long time, and the change of wardens was seized upon as the best time to carry it out.

One of the guards said the "ultra-humane" way in which they had to treat prisoners made it impossible to maintain discipline. He asserted unless they could shoot to kill, club unruly convicts and put them in dark solitary confinement they were powerless to enforce obedience.

Kurt Schoenher, the missing prisoner, who was found on Friday afternoon hiding between floors in the knitting shop, was put through a severe examination in an effort to make him reveal what he knew of prison intrigues, but the warden said he got nothing from him.

It was rumored yesterday that the second draft of prisoners to be sent to Auburn would be bundled out secretly to-day, but Warden Clancy said the manacles in which the first lot were sent would not get back from Auburn before to-morrow, and the transfer could not be made until they were returned.

The warden received a letter yesterday from John R. Riley, the new Superintendent of Prisons, complimenting him on his work and telling him he had asked that a representative of the State Architect's office be sent to confer with him on rebuilding the burned buildings.

John F. Jenkins, Supervisor of Ossining, issued a "hot" statement, in which he declared Clancy was unfit to maintain discipline at the prison, as shown by the events of the week, and saying that, whether Clancy wished it or not, he would take measures to maintain the safety of the town against the convicts should they escape.

The four hundred prisoners who were involved in the strike and revolt were kept locked up all day, but the rest went about their work as if everything was normal. For the first time since Tuesday visitors were allowed to enter the prison.

ITALIAN OFFICER KILLED

Second in Command of Warship Crushed to Death.

Rome, July 26.—The second in command of the Italian battleship Regina Margherita was killed to-day and two subordinate officers and three seamen seriously injured as a result of a peculiar accident.

Captain Vincenzo Protti was superintending repairs on the gundeck, when part of the superstructure suddenly collapsed. Protti was at once crushed to death. The other officers and men had most miraculous escapes. The accident happened while the Regina Margherita was lying off the Aeolian island of Scarpanto.

TIES UP "ROYAL" TREASURY

Mrs. McDonald Wins Against "Uncrowned King of Hayti."

George Gordon Battle's application early this month on behalf of Mrs. Edith B. McDonald to sequester the property of her former husband, James P. McDonald, builder of the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad and popularly known as the "uncrowned king of Hayti" because of his extensive interests in the island, was granted yesterday by Justice Donnelly, of the Supreme Court. The application was made because of the difficulty which Mrs. McDonald experienced in collecting the \$100 monthly alimony granted her by Justice Gayevan several months ago.

Mrs. McDonald has had the railroad builder in court a number of times in the last few years. Besides her separation suit, decided in her favor in October, 1912, she sued him for \$12,500, the value of certain of her furniture and livestock which she alleged he kept after the separation. The separation was obtained largely on the grounds of desertion and cruelty.

PARCEL POST SALLY DELAYED.

Washington, July 26.—Final action on Senator Bryan's bill to repeal the power of the Postmaster General to change parcel post rates and the size of packages was postponed to-day until Monday by the Senate Postoffice Committee.

DARBY AND JOAN SOFTEN HEARTS OF ELLIS ISLANDERS

Couple Who Came Back to Die Are Permitted to Land Despite Age.

Mr. and Mrs. August Arndt, both eighty-six years old, who arrived yesterday in the second cabin of the Hamburg-American liner Kaiserin Auguste Victoria from Hamburg, were the Darby and Joan of the ship, according to their fellow passengers. They were coming back after visiting their old homesteads, and enjoying the prospects of re-entering the United States.

Immigration officials found that although the old couple had been here since before the Civil War, they had neglected to become American citizens. The medical officer of the immigration department found them suffering from senility. That meant they had to go to Ellis Island.

Two months ago Mr. and Mrs. Arndt came to New York from Saginaw, Mich., and crossed to Europe to see their old homes, which are in Germany. They came back, Mr. Arndt said, to end their lives in the country of their adoption. The immigration authorities, however, thought the old couple might become public charges.

"I am an American citizen," said Mr. Arndt. "I was here before this country was as great as it is to-day, and I decided that it was good enough for me. I was here before the Civil War—I came in 1857. My wife came here in an old tub sailing ship in 1850. I don't believe there were any such things as naturalization papers at the time I speak of. Anyhow, it never occurred to me to take them out, although I saw quite a good deal of the Civil War. I wasn't a soldier, but I supplied many of the soldiers with food when they needed it, and I think I was a good American for that reason. I lost all the money I had saved when the war broke out. But then I went into the hotel business in Saginaw and made money again."

"The good woman and I have plenty of money for both of us. We won't become public charges, you may be sure of that," Mr. and Mrs. Arndt presented a realistic picture before the immigration authorities, the old woman particularly as she stood weeping before them.

"All my relatives and friends are dead and gone," she said, "and I saw all new faces, and even the old places are changed so much I wouldn't know them. The only friends I have now are in America, and we don't want to go back."

After due deliberation the immigration authorities decided to admit the old pair, and they came toddling over the Ellis Island ferry, smiling and happy.

TOLD TO SAIL, RUSHES TO ALTAR, THEN TO PIER

Continued from first page.

small orchestra from the downtown caterer who served the wedding luncheon, and as Sidorofsky and his future wife entered the office they were forced to keep step to the familiar Mendelssohn wedding march.

Promptly at 1:30 p. m. six taxicabs started for Pier 8, Brooklyn, with Mr. and Mrs. Sidorofsky, the Rev. A. H. Derby and twenty guests.

Each taxicab was supplied with several bags of rice, and as the couple went aboard the Verdi they were pelted with the cereal.

Fortune Still Smiles.

But Mr. Sidorofsky's troubles did not end with his marriage. He found on reaching the vessel that no accommodations could be had for himself and every stateroom had been sold. He offered a bonus to any traveler who would relinquish his room, but in vain.